



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 27, 1929

- IS LABOR TO BRING WORLD PEACE?
- JUDGES AND THE LAW OF CONTEMPT
- FUNERAL OF J. B. DALE
- BARBERS CHANGE NAME
- FORD AUTOCRACY GOES ABROAD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL





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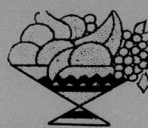
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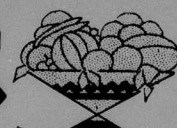
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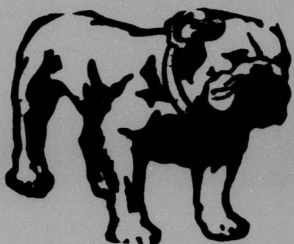
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929

No. 35

## IS LABOR TO BRING WORLD PEACE?

By Robert Whitaker.

There are two things happening in the world of our day which no one who is interested in the course of human events can consider with unconcern. One is the rapid and revolutionary displacement of labor by machinery. The other is the international distribution of capital. Both concern especially the working man.

Rarely is there an issue of the morning papers which does not note some novel application of mechanical power as a substitute for labor. A brief paragraph, inconspicuously placed in this morning's paper, under my eye as I write, shows how commonplace this revolutionary process has already become to the reporters for the daily press. It is dated September 20th, is from Cleveland, Ohio, and reads:

"After seven years of study and research, G. F. Bagge, electrical engineer, has perfected, he says, a new process for preparing the press plate for newspaper use, the entire production to take place in the photo-engraving department. The metal type now in use, the machinery needed to produce it and the skilled workmen required to operate the machinery and the type would be eliminated by his process, the inventor says."

"The skilled workmen required to operate the machinery and the type would be eliminated by his process, the inventor says." There is the dynamite in the situation. "Eliminated" is a nice way of saying "discharged," or "cut out." But there will be no "elimination" of the need these "skilled workmen" have of food, and shelter, and clothing for themselves and their dependents, nor will the need which producers of all kinds have of customers to buy their goods be "eliminated." Men who have qualified themselves through years of painstaking preparation for skilled exercise of their faculties in working out long established industrial processes suddenly find themselves in middle life, or later, left high and dry with the movement of mechanical invention. Unlike the fish stranded by the uplift of the waves, and their recession, these human left-overs cannot gasp a moment and die, but must live on somehow, and with their dependents add to the sum total of the vast army of the disinherited of our day. For a man who has been robbed of his equipment for making tomorrow's livelihood is worse despoiled than is the man whose accumulations from yesterday's labor have been filched or destroyed.

On the other hand, we have the figure of Henry Ford who has recently said in print that if the liquor traffic were restored in the United States he would cease to manufacture here. More important than this utterance, as the most ardent prohibitionist must admit if he thinks beyond that single problem in social adjustment, is the fact that Henry Ford at the present time is establishing factories in foreign lands, with American-made capital, and is taking employment abroad, though there is already a dearth of employment here at home.

Both of these items emphasized above, the displacement of labor by the machine, and the exodus of American capital to lands where cheaper labor can be had, in the interests of larger profits for our money-exporting capitalists, bear an important relation to issues of industrial and international war or peace. The disemployed by the substitution of mechanical devices are not going to suffer in silence, nor are business men going to find mechanical robots the kind of patrons they need

to keep their goods moving. There is panic ahead if men continue to be laid off, and wage pay-rolls are reduced. And panic, if it reaches large enough proportions, will mean riotous warfare at home, or a resort to foreign warfare abroad. We must either employ men, and sell goods, or we must find some way of destroying both. That is what wars are for, to get rid of surplus which we have not had the sense to let the workers have, or of men we have not had the sense to otherwise employ.

The workers make the machines which are displacing their fellow workers. Also the workers supply the capital which is exported to hire cheaper workers in foreign lands. The thing the workers fail to do is to say who shall own the machines, and to whose advantage inventions shall accrue. The thing the workers fail to do is to say how the capital which they create shall be invested. They deliver the goods, but are as helpless as the victims of a highway holdup as to how the goods will be used when the delivery is done. Strikes and wars are clumsy artifices in lieu of some sensible system by which the workers from the beginning will command the machines they make, and the capital which they create. When labor insists upon first say as to all the fruitage of labor, wars, both industrial and international, will cease.

Why should labor worry if mechanical ways can be found of doing the necessary work of the world, so long as the doing is directed by labor and works for the relief of workers everywhere? Of course if labor is willing to provide for its own displacement, and allow the advantage to be taken out of its hands, then labor will have to pay the price in the increasing armies of the unemployed, the disemployed rather let us say, and all the miseries which follow inevitably upon such a situation. If labor is willing to store up capital by the millions, and leave the storage reservoirs entirely in the hands of business barons to run off the resources into any country where peon labor can be found, why should the workers at home complain when they have not had sense enough to hold on to their own. The machines are theirs, whether they have yet gotten on to the fact or not. The surplus capital is theirs, also, for they created it. How to hold it, and use it for themselves, is the problem. That is where some real labor thinking will have to be done.

If some real labor thinking is not done on these lines, and done very soon in these United States, we are going to have "a hell of a time" here at home, and in spite of all this peace patter at Washington and elsewhere, we are going to have world upset abroad. What labor papers are for is to get labor folks to face realities, and think out their own remedies for the situations which the skill of modern labor is producing. For it isn't the wickedness of men which is the matter with the world; it is their slowness to meet the problems of growth. Bad boys are few, but growing boys are everywhere that boys are found. And the finer the boys are, the quicker to grow up physically and mentally, the more demand there is for readjustment of their clothes and their curriculums, and all the rest.

Labor is growing up in America, growing faster than anywhere else in the world. It is turning out mechanical aids as nowhere else on earth, and as never before since mechanical invention got under way. It is piling up surplus as wealth was never created in any country or any century till now.

But labor thinking is not keeping pace with the work of labor's hands. Two-thirds of labor folks, even union labor folks, do not read their own papers, or take seriously the meetings of their own unions. Wars, whether home wars, or foreign wars, are the sore spots of ignorance and indifference, unwillingness to move with the facts. American labor is tremendously efficient, at all points except efficient thinking as to where this efficiency is taking us. It is time for American workers to do some real thinking about the problems which their own efficiency is thrusting upon them. When they do we shall have a prosperity that will mean something to every worker, and a world peace which no bunch of politicians can give.

A new means of taking trout from the San Jacinto Mountain streams has been discovered.

It appears that two local fishermen were having poor luck whipping Strawberry Creek, when some one suggested that the bait be soaked in some of the bootleg one of them happened to have brought along. This was tried, and at the first cast the rod bent nearly double, and it took the combined efforts of the two sportsmen to reel in the prize.

Then it was discovered that the worm had seized a big fish by the throat and was choking it.—Hemet (Calif.) News.

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**TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.**

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, September 18, 1929, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams and on roll call the following were noted absent: J. P. Hale, J. C. Willis. Excused: Theo. Johnson, N. Burton and Jack Williams.

Minutes of meeting held September 4th were approved as read.

**Credentials**—Ferryboatmen's Union. Delegate Chas. Finkey being present was seated. Delegate Hognath was seated pending arrival of credentials from the Janitors' Union.

**Communications**—From Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes of August 21st and September 4th were read and filed. From Building Trades Council, minutes noted and filed. From Millmen's Union No. 42, requesting to show a picture at their meeting of October 8th; granted. From the United Hatters of North America requesting a demand for felt or straw hats made in America and the only way this may be known is to look for the union label of the United Hatters of North America; filed.

**Bills**—Read and referred to Trustees; approved and ordered paid.

**Secretary's Report**—Stated he had been busy on the Label Exhibit, Billboard Sign and visiting stores on label demand. Same was good at this time. Making arrangements to attend convention. Will take picture machines along to endeavor to show them if he can.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters report that the Beacon Hat Co. and Lundstrom Hat Co. were the only union hat factories in the city. Non-union Eastern made hats seem to be gaining in sales. Endeavoring to organize a shop in Oakland. Tailors report that they will hold their 56th anniversary ball this Saturday, September 21st, in California Hall. Fall trade picking up. Ferryboatmen's Union report they signed an agreement with the now merged Southern Pacific & Golden Gate Ferry Co., also negotiating with the Richmond, San Rafael and the Monticello Co. Request a de-

mand for their quarterly working button. Janitors report Lundstrom does not employ union janitors. Sheet Metal Workers report most all working. Trying to get new agreement signed, but having trouble with one big firm. Casket Workers report work is good. Sign Painters report political work is good just now. Garment Cutters report it is better now. Carpenters No. 483 say work is varying. Molders report work is good. Endeavoring to get the city to adopt a metal light pole in place of a concrete one. Elevator Constructors say it is fair. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their union button. Stay out of the larger chain stores. Office Employees still waiting for the standardization of salaries. Cracker Bakers report that the Mutual Biscuit Co. is doing its own baking again. Rumors have it that the Loose-Wiles Cracker Co. will take over the Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. This firm is very unfair to organized labor. Delegates now in St. Louis Convention. Ladies' Auxiliary report their attendance is good and members doing fine work. Bunco Party last Saturday night was a fair success. Will hold more in the future. Received a new lot of ladies' silk hosiery.

**New Business**—Secretary received information that any shoe bearing the union label of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union was union made no matter whose name may be stamped on it. Received a copy of the Grizzly Bear. This paper is the official paper of the N. S. G. W. and is printed in Los Angeles under non-union conditions.

**Receipts**—\$44.47. **Bills paid**—\$65.90.

**Adjournment**—Meeting adjourned at 9:10 P. M. to meet again Wednesday, October 2nd, when a picture will be shown.

"No union-earned money except for union-labelled goods and union service."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

**LIFTERS AND LEANERS.**

By William A. Nickson.

Accounts of the merging of banks, and consolidations of various lines of business in this country, have but one meaning—it is an acknowledgment, so far as capital is concerned, that they disavow "the open shop" or the so-called "American plan."

Labor is to be congratulated for showing the way wherein more profit can be made by business, and at the same time spread the gospel of organization and education among the workers who are apathetic and at the mercy of the "yellow dog contract."

There are two branches of the workers: the "lifters" and the "leaners." The second branch profits by the efforts of the first branch. Whenever improved conditions are obtained by the organized, the "leaner" is indirectly benefited. Should the old condition of wages be enforced—well, it is too bad for those who do not take the responsibility of organization.

Sometimes the unorganized are forced by low wages and long hours to strike for better conditions. Marion and Gastonia, N. C., are illustrations of benevolent working conditions. Remember, the majority of these mill-hands are 100 per cent American, born and bred in the mountains. Do any of them work the eight-hour day? Every intelligent person knows the miserable wages they receive. And this in the most prosperous country in the world. We should hang our heads in shame.

All progress is preceded by adversity. Nature seems to be trying the mettle of mankind, and when truth and justice triumph, their reward is sure. But those who lived and died for principle are soon forgotten.

Let the good work of education proceed, and incidentally extend a hand and help the workers financially in the South. Also make "lifters" out of the "leaners" by showing them the advantages of collective bargaining.

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**JUDGES AND THE LAW OF CONTEMPT.**

By Judge Leon R. Yankwich,  
Superior Court, Los Angeles County.

(Editor's Note: The action of Judge Frederick Walther of Cleveland in sentencing the editor and an editorial writer of the Cleveland Press to jail for contempt, because of an editorial criticising his action in granting an injunction in a certain case has been the subject of much discussion among legal authorities. Judge Leon R. Yankwich is an authority on the law of contempt. His recently published book, "Essays in the Law of Libel," contains a full discussion of the powers of courts in regard to constructive contempt. Judge Yankwich is of the opinion that the Cleveland incident merely serves to emphasize the fact that many are giving mere lip service to the doctrine of free speech. The remedy for the abuse of the contempt power, according to Judge Yankwich, lies in the adoption of a rule allowing the truth, from justifiable motive, as a defense in constructive contempt, as it is now in libel. The following especially prepared article embodies these ideas.)

A recent writer commenting pessimistically on the curtailment of freedom of expression says:

"The assumption that there should be liberty of speech, conscience and press is new. At the most one can count its age at not more than a century and a half, a brief span in the recorded history of humankind. We have no assurance that the assumption is more than a passing fad."

One need not subscribe to this statement and yet realize that we are far from living up to the full meaning of the concept of freedom of expression which is implied in the famous saying of a great Frenchman: "I disagree with every word you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."

On the contrary, there is a good deal of loose talk these days about "liberty" as contrasted with "license." Everyone seems intent on telling us that freedom does not mean license. Few, however, stop to inquire and define where freedom ends and license begins. Most of those who talk on the subject, if they were frank, would have to admit that to them "license" means not a well-defined concept,—the boundaries of which can be strictly delimited,—but what to them for the time being, is objectionable.

If the constitutional inhibitions against abridgment of the freedom of the press, contained in American constitutions, are considered historically, it is evident that they mean more than immunity from restraint previous to publication. They are a positive injunction against curtailment and impairment of the right of expression, after it is made. They forbid the punishment of words as acts,—unless the words amount to direct, not consequential, incitement to act. They allow the utmost freedom of comment on public men and matters of public interest.

But even if we leave aside the restrictions imposed upon the freedom of the press during the war period, and some of the excrescences of that period, we find that even in peace time, the restrictions imposed upon the press by the law of contempt and the law of libel, make its freedom more of an ideal to be attained than a reality already attained.

I am not of those who would allow the malicious libeller to go unpunished. I realize with Bacon that:

"Men's reputations are tender things, and ought to be like Christ's coat, without seam. Who can see worse days than he, that yet living, doth follow the funeral of his reputation."

Nor am I of those who would deny the right of courts to punish actual interference with the administration of the law. But I object to some of the fictions which have grown up in these branches of the law and which shackle freedom of discussion.

Considering the question of contempt, we find: Any comment on the conduct of a court or judge in, or on the merits or demerits of a pending case, is constructive contempt. It is contempt to comment on the evidence in a pending criminal prosecution. It is contempt to criticise the conduct of a judge or a court in a pending case. It is criminal

contempt to publish a false and grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of any court.

Truth is no defense to a charge of contempt.

Adverse comments by a newspaper,—no matter how true,—thus become punishable as contempt. By proceeding against them as contempts, publications which would not be a libel may yet be punishable as contempt. Not only the defense of truth, but the right of fair comment and criticism of public officials are thus done away with.

Just as in the law of civil libel truth, and in the law of criminal libel, truth and justifiable motive (by reason of public interest), are complete defenses, so a truthful publication should never constitute contempt. We no longer penalize truth in the law of libel. We should not penalize it in the law of contempt.

Important as it is to safeguard the dignity of the courts, "handsome is as handsome does."

Not even courts have a right to false reputations.

Courts should be protected from the shafts and arrows of falsehoods.

But it is neither good ethics, nor good policy, to throw around the courts a mantle to cover ugliness and sordidness and to make punishable as contempt, any attempt, however well-meaning, however well grounded on truth, to uncover it.

Years ago the Toledo Bee case, in which a prosecution for contempt was instituted six months after the publication of newspaper articles criticising the issuance of an injunction by a Federal Court enjoining an ordinance establishing a three-cent fare; more recently, the cases against George R. Dale, editor of the Muncie (Ind.) Post-Democrat, the Shumaker case (also in Indiana), and the Cleveland case, have served to focus attention on the problem. The Shumaker case, in particular, as a forerunner of the Cleveland case, showed the extent to which courts may go in punishing their critics. The Supreme Court of Indiana, in order to punish Shumaker, revived the discarded doctrine, enunciated in cases the authority of which had long been repudiated by courts and text-writers, that a publication may be a contempt even though the case to which it referred is no longer pending.

Even the Supreme Court of the United States, through Mr. Chief Justice Taft, said in a famous contempt case that "the administration of justice by the courts is not necessarily always wise."

Such being the case, courts should remember that "where the liberty of the press ends, there tyranny begins." The tremendous powers now given courts to punish for contempt should not be used except to prevent actual and direct obstruction of, or interference with, the administration of justice.

"The time is past," wrote some years ago Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, "in the history of the world when any living man or body of men can be set on a pedestal and decorated with a halo. True, many criticisms may be, like their authors, devoid of good taste, but better all sorts of criticism than no criticism at all. The moving waters are full of life and health; only in the still waters is stagnation and death."

In this view, long distance criticism should never be considered the interference with the administration of justice which it is the object of contempt to punish.

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### "RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

President Charles P. Howard, Vice-Presidents Theodore Perry and George Bentley addressed a special meeting of No. 21 on Friday evening, September 20th, at the Labor Temple. The hall was filled to capacity with members of No. 21, their families and friends. Many visitors from unions in surrounding cities were in attendance, and the addresses by the three international officers were enthusiastically received.

Vice-President Bentley in a brief but interesting talk gave a resume of the recent difficulty in Albany, N. Y., and reviewed the settlement reached with the Hearst and Gannett newspapers.

Vice-President Theodore Perry, introduced by the chairman as one who disproved the old adage that "they never come back" and at the same time proved the truthfulness of the fact that you cannot keep a good man down, spoke upon the organization campaign and policy of the international. Mr. Perry was first vice-president more than 30 years ago under President William E. Prescott, and perhaps is qualified to speak upon the history and policies of the International Typographical Union as is no other.

President Howard next addressed the meeting in his inimitable manner and gave to the membership a clear and comprehensive outline of the problems confronting the International Union and reviewed the accomplishments of the past year and the plans and objectives of the organization. Mr. Howard also gave to the members a brief resume of the work of the Seattle convention and spoke in warm terms of the hospitality of No. 21 and other Pacific Coast unions. All of the officers congratulated San Francisco upon the condition of the local organization and expressed regret that the great distance from headquarters prevented more frequent contact with the membership of this coast. At the conclusion of Mr. Howard's talk he was tendered a spontaneous ovation which fully justified the statement made in introducing him to the local members that "to know him was to love him."

Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Perry, who are accompanying their husbands on the western trip, attended the meeting, as did local relatives of Mrs. Howard and many friends of the international officers.

Following the close of the Seattle convention, No. 21, through a committee appointed for the purpose, entertained all officials, visitors and delegates stopping over in San Francisco, and while it has been impossible to secure a complete list of all those visiting our city the following were among those either entertained by sightseeing or at luncheon by the committee and officials of No.

21: James J. Murray, Wichita, Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hattery, Indianapolis, Indiana; Stella Dalrymple, Indianapolis, Indiana; H. H. Synkoop, Chicago, Ill.; Herbert Schaffer, Orange, N. J.; D. E. Patterson, Charleston, S. C.; J. H. Dickey, Memphis, Tenn.; Hugh S. V. Palmer, Newark, N. J.; Harry White, Nashville, Tenn.; James R. Dwyer, Nashville, Tenn.; B. A. Peters, Jersey City, N. J.; John H. Tobin, Newark, N. J.; Richard Thompson, San Bernardino, Calif.; Thos. H. Durning, St. Louis, Mo.; Lester McBride, New York City; William E. Lutscher, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Keller, Fort Wayne, Indiana; David M. MacNeil, New York; John Manser, New York; W. M. Goodwin, Chicago; Mrs. Fern S. Courathers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Grace M. Loucks, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. John D. Kane, Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. P. J. Boyle, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Eleanor Ingallo, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. William Maxwell, Omaha, Neb.; William Maxwell, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. R. L. Whites, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. R. J. Lowther, Duluth, Minn.; Tom Costello, St. Louis, Mo.; William J. Gibbons, St. Louis, Mo.; H. T. Collins, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred J. Robinson, New York City; Charles E. Mayers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Tony Schmeckenberger, Omaha, Neb.; Peter J. Hermann, Chicago, Ill.; Victor J. Gerard, New York City; Warren A. Hazley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. J. Buchner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edw. L. Jauchler, New Orleans, La.; James J. Farron, Chicago, Ill.; Henry M. Noonan, Boston, Mass.; A. D. Campbell, Springfield, Ill.; Edw. S. Poole, Springfield, Ill.; Harry F. De Gour and Mrs. H. F. De Gour, New York; Katherine E. Fox, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Leon H. Rouse, New York City; Charles Watcke, Cincinnati, O.; Louis Schorr, Cincinnati, O.; J. F. Sheil, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Parkison, Los Angeles; Jas. G. Thomson, Phoenix, Ariz.; Bernard Rice, Oklahoma City; H. C. Shaw, Oklahoma City; W. E. Camp, New York City; H. T. Hux, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. J. Castello, Los Angeles; Mrs. G. Grenner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George J. Brenner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank W. McQuaid, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Sumner, Kansas City, Mo.; Frances H. Sumner, Kansas City, Mo.; Stone Stribling, San Diego, Calif.; M. L. Penn, Muskogee, Okla.; Harry S. Hornage, Stockton, Calif.; Theodore Perry, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Luther, Phoenix, Ariz.; Victor H. Nelson, Phoenix, Ariz.

#### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

A large number of the boys were in attendance at the special meeting of the union Friday night, September 20th, and listened with much interest to the talks made by President Howard, First Vice-President Perry and Second Vice-President Bentley of the International Union. Their remarks were interesting and enlightening and gave their hearers some idea of what confronts international officers. The thought came to the writer that President Howard is above his party affiliations and concerned mostly with the affairs of the men and women who work in the composing rooms under jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Have you noticed the new skypiece that our friend Peterson has been wearing? It's a dandy. Pete visited a hair cutting emporium the other day for a hair cut and shave. He hung his hat on a peg and climbed into the chair. After the barber had trimmed the hair and removed a few whiskers, Pete climbed out of the chair, put on his coat, reached for his hat, but his hat was not there. Instead there was a nice eight buck hat and it was a perfect fit for Peterson's head so he took it. He now has an \$8 hat and the other gentleman has a

\$3 lid. Not a bad hair cut and shave Pete got; he made something around \$7.05 on the deal. Pete ought to be in the stock market game.

Anybody got a horse (or horses) they would care to dispose of? The Lomita Park Fire Department, under the leadership of Chief Thomas and still further under the publicity leadership of that master press agent, Charley Cullen, will receive bids for nags, wind broken or otherwise. The lowest bid not necessarily accepted. Owners with broken down flivvers need not apply.

J. L. (Red) Gilbert of San Antonio Typographical Union No. 172 was a visitor to the chapel Monday night. Mr. Gilbert is returning to his home after attending the Seattle convention as a delegate for No. 172.

This week's hell box fable: "If I had a million dollars I would give it away; I would rather line-type my way through life"—quoting Herb Le-fevre.

Lyle Slocum journeyed to Long Beach to attend the California State Federation of Labor convention as one of the delegates from No. 21.

Calvin Johnson julled his slip and departed for Phoenix, Arizona.

The barrister had returned home after an important case in which he had defended a man charged with murder.

"What was the verdict?" asked his wife, meeting him in the hall.

"He was acquitted," beamed the barrister.

"Wonderful. On what grounds?"

"Insanity. I proved that his father had spent five years in a lunatic asylum."

"But he hadn't, had he?"

"Yes," said the barrister; "he was a doctor there, but I saw no need to mention that fact."

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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**CAR MEN REJECT TRUCE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

By a vote of 1009 against acceptance and 87 in favor, the local division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees rejected the truce signed in New York, and declined to go further in negotiations for peace on the New York basis. The strike is on again, full force. The local union leaders declare that the Public Service interpreted the New York agreement to provide for preference to strike breakers, and that the striking union men would get work if, as and when the company cared to give it to them. They charge the Public Service with bad faith.

Three hours after the vote a Napoleon Avenue car was dynamited. There were no fatalities because no passengers were on the car. A crowd of about 500 rushed to the scene. In it was Acting Mayor Walmsley. Police, commanded by Capt. Henry Melson, arrived and began throwing tear bombs.

Walmsley and a deputy marshal clashed. The deputy said, "I've had enough of you." The acting mayor was indignant and narrowly escaped arrest for violating the injunction. He issued a statement condemning use of gas bombs. "It is outrageous," he said. "Under no conditions will such conduct be tolerated. The conduct of the marshals is as bad as that of the police, throwing tear bombs into a crowd."

"The crowd was orderly. Without warning or waiting to get people back, United States deputy marshals rushed in, throwing tear bombs. One dropped at the feet of a woman carrying a baby in her arms. She dropped the child, but it was picked up before it could be trampled to possible death. There is no need for such conduct. I shall see that it is thoroughly investigated."

Police are back on a 12-hour shift. More marshals are being sworn in. Walmsley just now has the upper hand in the commission council and in view of this outbreak may be able to force a settlement. War on jitneys has been renewed. All Public Service buildings are under guard.

**EAGAN STILL PROGRESSING.**

Martin Eagan, well-known member of the Molders' Union and active generally in the labor movement, started his career by riding from place to place on horseback, then took to horse cars and other means of conveyance of that time, later learning to ride in box cars, blind baggages, bumpers, brakebeams, gunnels and automobiles, but he started last Saturday morning as a delegate to the Long Beach Convention of the California State Federation of Labor by aeroplane and will return by sea, indicating that he has not yet lost the spirit to keep pace with the trend of the times so far as transportation is concerned. When he returns he will doubtless include something in his report to the Molders' Union descriptive of his trip and indicating just how he enjoyed the experiences.

Statistics inform us that the span of life was increased by 25 years in the past century. The trade agreement and the union label were great factors in this notable achievement.



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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1929.

State of California,  
County of San Francisco } s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1929.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,

(My commission expires March 27, 1933.)

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Telephone Market 56  
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929

With its most skilled and experienced minds hard at work on the knotty problem, the American Federation of Labor has at last brought forth an injunction bill calculated to be proof against overturn and capable of actually stopping injunctions. This is an achievement of historic importance. The bill will be offered in Congress. Every effort will be made to secure its passage. If the bill can be passed American labor will have written a great and notable chapter in the long battle for human freedom. It is strange that so many persons fight to retain savage practices and that to merely get free requires so much effort, but so it is.

Everyone understands how the individual is handicapped who has a pair of feet which refuse to co-operate with the rest of his body, or lower teeth which do not meet in harmony with the upper, because there must be active co-operation between the different parts of the body if the person is to succeed. It should be just as clear to every worker that there must be wholehearted co-operation between workers in every line of endeavor if they are to get anywhere in the struggle for some of the good things of life. A crumb can be picked up here and there without complete unity in action, but considerably better results can be achieved when all pull together for given goals. It takes a long time for some people to see things so plain as that, but in the end the logic of the situation ought to be clear to the dullest comprehension.

The average cash fare charged by electric street railways in states is now higher than at any previous time on record, it is shown by the most recent data prepared by the American Electric Railway Association. Cash street car fares in 256 cities now average approximately 8.3227 cents per passenger, as compared with 8.3032 cents at the beginning of the year. On January 1, 1928, the average was 8.1156 cents, and in 1927 it was 7.8617 cents. Fares show a sharp advance from 1918 to 1921, but a more moderate rate of increase from 1921 to the present time. The rise over the entire period amounts to approximately  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cents per fare. The street car companies of a number of cities are now petitioning their public control agencies for permission to increase their fares, contending that they are unable to earn a reasonable return on their investment. Increased operating costs and motor vehicle competition are cited as among the causes contributing to this condition.

## Ford Autocracy Goes Abroad

The Ford dictatorship is preparing to extend its beneficent influence through seventeen cities in Europe, with the help of the International Labor Office at Geneva and the financial generosity of E. A. Filene, Boston department store magnate.

The way of it is this: The Labor Office, with the Filene money, will start at once a survey to see how much Ford will have to pay in wages in his European branches to enable workmen to live at the standard made possible in Detroit with a \$6 daily wage and a five-day week.

It is the announced Ford intention to pay a wage in Europe that will permit the standard of living possible in Detroit on the \$6 wage.

It is announced that, in the first place, International Labor Office statisticians will find out what is the Detroit Ford standard of living. Then they will make a survey in each of the European cities in which there are Ford plants, so that it may be possible to find out how much Ford will have to pay in those cities to enable the employees to live as the Detroit employees live.

Five days a week at \$6 a day brings the wage earner \$30 a week, which does not permit anything riotous in the way of living, in Detroit or anywhere else. It is said to be the Ford idea that employees must live as well as the Ford Detroit employees live if the employer is to get the best results.

It is already certain that the foreign wage, at least in many cities, will not be as much as \$6 of American money, since the cost of commodities is lower. Advance calculations, admittedly not final or complete, appear to show at least a 10 per cent differential between Detroit and some of the European cities, showing that even allowing for a like standard of living, Ford will save on his wage bill among other things.

Unquestionably the Ford wage scale will be far in advance of many of the wage rates in Europe. It is said to be far ahead as matters now stand—50 per cent higher in some cases.

But the point is, Ford fixes the rate, Ford fixes everything. Ford determines what is the standard upon which a workman should live, and that decision is final. The workman himself has nothing to say. He is not asked to say anything; he is not permitted to say anything.

Of course the \$6 rate in the Ford plant is a minimum. Nobody knows who gets more than that, nor how many get more than that. Ford talks only about his minimum. Compared with the wages of organized workers in the skilled trades, the Ford minimum is a miserable wage, almost equalled in some of the cotton mills, which rank at the bottom of the scale of industrial wage indecency.

The new Ford wage in Europe will increase buying power and perhaps awaken latent ambitions. European employers have made known their hostility to it, a fact which, by the way, shows the condition confronting American workers engaged in the making of commodities that come into competition with European-made commodities in the American market.

The European wage policy is bringing new laurels to the Ford brow. Ford, the dictator, is hailed as the crowds hail Mussolini. Dictators are always hailed until they are dethroned. And while they remain on the throne their opinions are asked on everything. Ford poses as knowing all about everything and thousands of persons believe in truth that he does possess that knowledge.

But back of everything Ford does, particularly in his relation to employees, is based on the supreme will of Ford—dictatorship. The worker takes what he gets, and if it is in some cases a little more than some other boss is willing to give, the amount is fixed by Ford and by nobody else. The conditions also are fixed by Ford and by nobody else. Ford may be in his way a bit more of a beneficent dictator than some others, but he is in all respects a more unrelenting one. It is time some of the whitewash was scraped off the Ford myth.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

From the point of view of the wage earner conditions generally are not as good as they were. Yet corporate dividends for the first half of the year smash all records. What is responsible for that? It is apparent that holding companies and mergers are partly responsible, bleeding industries right and left. Public utilities in particular are paying tribute to Wall Street and State Street finance. Building begins to show a decline, but more and more big construction companies are going in for stock and bond flotations, entering the realm of high finance, along with food mergers and steel combines. Industrial production shows its usual summer slump in the charts, but that may be about at an end, because summer is at an end, which seems a queer reason. Already a pick-up is seen in some lines, including coal. If the provision to bar imported convict-mined coal can be made law that will help coal, too. But important above all other figures are those that show corporate profits going up in jumps, while wage earners' incomes stand just about at a standstill.

\* \* \*

Meanwhile industry continues to change. New things come; old things go. Witness the announcement made by the Simmons Company of Kenosha, whose chief was not so long ago involved in making a loan to Judge Belden. This company has taken over a big furniture company. It announces that it soon will make colored furniture from peanut shells, sawdust and perhaps cornstalks. It is announced this substitute for wood will be durable, weatherproof and will take color. Manufacture will be through a system of chemical and high pressure reaction, turning out a plastic product that will take and hold form. "Almost any waste product can be used," says one of the engineers. In such developments we have a probable collateral reason for some high profits. But the chief answer is not in such things.

\* \* \*

In North Carolina, the reds still get into hot water and their enemies follow them into water that is hotter. Southern towns, inspired by employers who are shortsighted and who foolishly think prosperity is founded on low wages, oppose labor organizers. When the organizers are also communistic there is a double reason for opposition. Some folks think it is right to use any methods to root out the reds. So, in North Carolina we have been having just one mob scene after another. Gastonia will be on the map for a long time to come; and not favorably. Reason is the best weapon against communists. Well educated workers pay little attention to the reds. Bitter exploitation, denial of education, miserable living conditions—these demand their penalty in some of the southern towns. Whichever town roots out low wages, superstition, ignorance and dirt will soonest rid itself of any likelihood that communism will be a menace. It would pay any mill town well to invite the American Federation of Labor to come and help the town create American standards of living—of intelligence and of democratic practice.

A tourist, going through the Northwest, suffered a slight accident to his car. Unable to find his monkey wrench, he went to a farm house and inquired of the Swede owner, "Have you a monkey wrench here?"

"Naw," replied the Swede. "My brother bane got a cattle rench over there; my cousin got a sheep rench down there, but it too cold for a monkey rench."

### WIT AT RANDOM

They were talking about women friends. "Do you see Emma often?" one inquired.

"Oh, yes, quite frequently," the other replied.

"Is she happily married?"

"Is she? I should say so. Why, that girl is so happily married she has to go to the theater for a good cry."—Epworth Herald.

It was the young barrister's first case, and he was bubbling over with pride and enthusiasm as he stood in court.

"Now," said he, addressing the defendant, "you say you came to town to look for work? I put it to you there was another, a stronger motive that brought you all this distance."

"Well," hesitated the defendant, "there was—"

"Ah!" cried the barrister, triumphantly. "And what was it?"

"A locomotive."—South Coast Times.

A former county judge, defeated during the 1928 general election, is now the cashier of a California country bank.

"The check is all right, sir," he said recently to a man whom he didn't know, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whom the check is drawn is scarcely sufficient. And I don't know you at all."

"Well, I know you," rejoined the man at the wicket.

"Possibly," smiled the ex-judge.

"And I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than what you reject now," pursued the other.

"Quite likely," replied the former jurist. "But when it comes to letting go of hard cash we have to be mighty careful."—Forbes Magazine.

Each daybreak helps to make or break you.—Forbes Magazine.

Chagrined by a critic's disapproval of a scientific book, the late Garrett P. Serviss, the noted writer and astronomer, once said:

"This critic before that book reminds me of the Pennsylvania Dutchman before Niagara.

"He visited Niagara on business, and his host took him out for a walk. Presently they came to the great Falls, but the Dutchman said nothing. He just puffed away on his cigar.

"'Well?' said his host impatiently. 'Well, ain't it a wonderful sight?'

"'Ain't wot a wonderful sight?' said the Pennsylvania Dutchman.

"'Why, that vast body of water, o' course. Ain't it a wonderful sight to see that vast body of water pouring over that enormous precipice?'

"'Vot's to hinder it?' said the Dutchman."

A salesman sold an elderly negro farmer a tractor. Some time after the machine was delivered, the salesman called on his customer for pay.

"Can you pay me for that tractor, Uncle Jim?" he asked.

"Pay fo' de tractor!" he asked in astonishment. "Why, man, yo' done tole me dat in free weeks de tractor would pay fo' hisself."—Canning Trade.

The little girl was crying. Her mother, to distract her thoughts, called:

"Oh, come here, darling—come here and look at the airplane."

The little girl ran to the window and stared up at the airplane till it disappeared. Then she got out her little wet handkerchief again.

"Mama, what was I crying about?" she asked.—Wall Street Journal.

### LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

LABOR QUERIES . . . . .

Q.—What international union recently changed its name?

A.—The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, which at its Kansas City convention decided to be known as the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance. The name of the official journal which had been the Mixer and Server, was changed to The Catering Industry Employee.

Q.—When was the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners formed?

A.—In 1881, at a four-day convention beginning August 8th, held in Chicago.

Q.—What is Thomas A. Edison quoted as saying about the five-day work week?

A.—"If for no other reason than that it would prevent over-production \* \* \* the hours of labor should be reduced to not more than eight per day and not more than five days a week."

Q.—In what city are there a public school and a park named after Samuel Gompers?

A.—Chicago.

Q.—Who wrote the poem called "The Birth of Unionism"?

A.—Mary Dreier, author and former president of the Woman's Trade Union League of New York.

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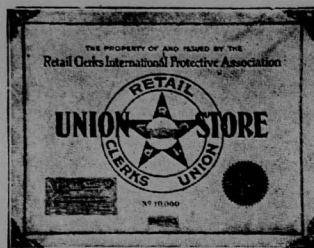
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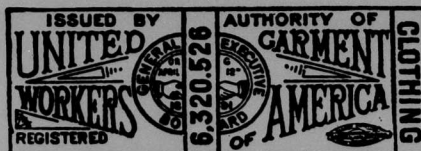
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### SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held September 20, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Baker excused; Delegate Conboy appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Labor Day celebration.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of proposed wage scale and agreement of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, covering the Soft Drink and Mineral Water Drivers, committee recommended that it be endorsed subject to the endorsement of the Joint Council of Teamsters and the International Union, with the usual admonition not to involve the union without first returning to the Council for further advice and assistance. In the matter of the communication from the Seattle Newsboys' Union, inclosing tickets, the matter was referred to the Secretary.

In the matter of compensation of delegate to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor, committee recommends the sum of \$650.00, and that the compensation for the two delegates to the Long Beach Convention of the California State Federation of Labor be \$175.00 each. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Typographical—Holding a special meeting in Labor Temple as a reception to their International Officers returning from Seattle Convention. Street Carmen—Franchises of Market Street Railway expiring at midnight; called attention of delegates to activities of certain men aspiring to political office. Steam Shovelmen—Reported the death of Bro. Moran, who was also a delegate to this Council.

Moved that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Brothers Moran and Dale; carried.

**Resolutions**—The following resolutions were introduced by Secretary O'Connell:

"Whereas, Through the death of Joshua B. Dale, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, the labor movement of this State and Nation has lost one of its most loyal and respected champions, whose devotion to its cause organized labor shall ever keep in faithful remembrance; and

"Whereas, He was a man who went out courageously on the highways of life, mingled among the disinherited and exploited who labor in the fields and shops of industry, and who live without hope or a chance of sharing in the abundance they create for the benefit of others; he brought to them the light of a new philosophy of labor, and persuaded them by homely example and counsel to organize for mutual protection and the realization of American labor's ideals for the establishment of industrial justice; he devoted the best part of his life to the organization into labor unions of unskilled and unprotected workers; he succeeded, and thousands of workers in lowly occupations, who knew him as their "Daddy Dale" have improved their lot through the tireless devotion and teachings of Joshua B. Dale. He sowed the seed from which forests may rise in testimony and gratitude to his toil and helpfulness; therefore,

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, that we deeply mourn the loss of Joshua B. Dale; that we honor him for his earnest work in behalf of organized labor; and that we tender to his widow and son our sympathy and condolences in their bereavement; and, further,

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon



the minutes of the Council, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

Resolution adopted by a rising vote and the delegates standing in silence for one minute.

Mr. H. H. Smith, graduate of Wisconsin University and associated with the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, addressed the Council on the philosophy of labor and his conception of its leading principles as manifested in the American Federation of Labor's history.

Moved that the Council omit meeting next Friday evening, and convene in regular session two weeks from tonight, or October 4th. Motion concurred in.

Receipts, \$560.77. Expenditures, \$1123.37.

Council then adjourned at 9:00 p. m., in respect to the memory of Brothers Dale and Moran.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### BARBERS CHANGE NAME.

(By International Labor News Service.)

More than 1000 delegates representing every State in the Union, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico attended the sixteenth convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in Indianapolis, the largest convention in the history of the union.

After considerable debate the name of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America was changed to the Journeymen Barbers and Beauticians' International Union of America. The change was made to cover the beauty workers, mostly women, who have been admitted to the union, it being the desire to recognize the beauty workers and to further organize this craft, granting them separate charters.

The laws committee will also bring in a recommendation for the establishment of a school for barbering and beauty work under the jurisdiction of the union. President Shanessy pointed out the necessity for such a school in view of the many "shyster" schools springing up purporting to give instruction in such work. A recommendation for

trade schools on which the membership voted some time ago, was turned down.

The union, according to the report of the secretary-treasurer, is in a healthy state with a total membership of approximately 52,000. A balance of better than \$600,000 is in the treasury, the report shows.

E. B. Masters, of Dallas, Tex., and Frank Weber of Beaumont, Tex., delegates to the convention, brought with them from the Lone Star State a watermelon three feet and three inches long and weighing 74 pounds, which was presented to President Shanessy on the opening day of the convention. A special canvas bag was made to carry the melon. "Texas is a big State and we grow big

things in it," Masters said in his speech of presentation.

St. Louis Local Union No. 102 also presented a diamond stickpin to President Shanessy, this being Mr. Shanessy's own local union in which he has held membership for 35 years.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Royal Theatre

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

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Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board.

Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 273 Lexington.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 108 Bosworth.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1177 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of local unions passed away during the week just closed: Benjamin Randall of the waiters, James Killoh of the teamsters.

The new wage and working agreement of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union has received the approval of the Labor Council and will now become a matter for negotiation with employers. Only slight changes from the present contract are provided for in the new document.

News of the death of Joshua B. Dale having reached San Francisco the Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions of condolence and respect and adjourned as an evidence of regard for the fallen trade unionist.

Joseph Tuite of the Painters' Union returned to San Francisco from the Denver convention of his organization last week and reports that it was the most successful gathering in the history of the organization. Officers' reports indicated that about three-fourths of the membership now enjoy the five-day week and that it will be but a short time until the entire union will be working on that basis. President L. P. Lindeloff will shortly pay this city a visit of inspection as the new president of the organization.

The San Francisco Federation of Teachers is making rapid gains in membership in every meeting and the situation looks so good that President Paul J. Mohr is confident that very shortly the union will be entitled to the maximum number of delegates to the Labor Council. The comple-

tion of this program will be of value to both the teachers and the labor movement.

The State Federation of Labor Convention in Long Beach has been slow in getting down to business and up to this time we have received no copies of the proceedings so that it is not possible to give any details of what has been done. Next week, however, we will have a fairly complete report, it is hoped. Long Beach provided a large amount of entertainment for the visitors, and evidently they like it so well that they did not feel much like getting down to real work. Headquarters are at the Hotel Schuyler. The convention has taken so many union officials out of this city that things are very quiet around labor headquarters.

Sarah S. Hagan, delegate to the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Toronto, left this morning for the Canadian city and will do a little visiting before returning to San Francisco.

### FUNERAL OF J. B. DALE.

Funeral services over the remains of Joshua B. Dale, California organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who died in Los Angeles on September 19th, were held in Vallejo last Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of that city of which Dale had been a member for many years, and was attended by a large number of his many friends, both from his home town and other parts of Northern California, particularly San Francisco and Sacramento. The services were very impressive and the deep sorrow of those who attended them was apparent on every side.

The eulogy was delivered on the part of organized labor by Frank C. McDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, who directed attention to the fact that thousands and thousands of humble men and women were enjoying the fruits of the life work of the great labor advocate who neither knew him nor to whom they were indebted for the conditions they enjoyed in the industrial world. Nor did Dale know them. He did his work because he had a big heart capable of embracing all humanity, and it was his love for the downtrodden and oppressed that inspired him to his labors and gave him the only reward he craved, which was the consciousness that he was able to do something of a practical character to make life more worthwhile for the toilers of the world. "Daddy" Dale, as he was affectionately known in the labor movement, had the labor movement in him from early boyhood and never tired in his efforts to get helpful results for his fellows, and he had a way about him that enabled him to straighten out difficulties and make progress in cases where less diplomatic and cautious men might fail. He was so kindly, so considerate, so likeable, that even those who bitterly opposed his cause were forced to respect him and give attention in spite of their opposition. While life has left the body of Joshua B. Dale the fruits of his

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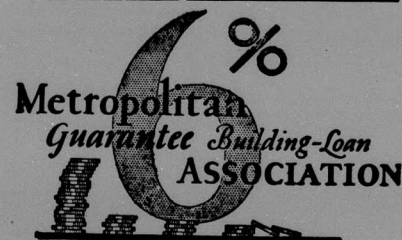


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work will be enjoyed to the end of time by the millions who follow in the various avenues of industry, and this in itself is the sort of monument that such a soul as he possessed would be pleased to have as a remembrance.

His lifeless body now rests in a humble grave in the little city that he called his home, but the things he did will never be forgotten, so that his sorrowing family may be cheered by the knowledge that he fought the good fight and went down like a conqueror.

### PRESSMEN GET PAY INCREASE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A new three-year contract between the Publishers' Association of New York, the New York Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, Local No. 2, and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America went into effect September 4th. The contract provides \$1 a week wage increase each year for three years, and contains some shop condition changes.

Included in the new contract is the point of elimination of pressroom waste. Inclusion of this clause gives the publishers a contractual right to demand elimination of waste by pressroom employees. Section 10 has been revised so that both the publishers and the union are given the right to bring up for discussion the number of men to be used on a press in view of labor-saving devices that may be installed or taken out of operation. Other features of the contract remained unchanged.

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